Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1809. [No. 2453.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation price.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.
January 6

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads and 30 barrels
first quality New-Orleans Sugar.
Madeira Wine in pipes.
West-India Rum in hogsheads.
Turks Island, Ground Allum and Limington Salt—and
20 crates well assorted Queens Ware.
Newton Keene.
May 16. tf

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale
December 21.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

WANTED TO HIRE,
An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
March 20. d

FOR SALE,
4000 lbs. Prime Green COFFEE, and 150 sacks Liverpool SALT.
Newton Keene.
March 27.

TO LET,
THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.
R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan. 2.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.
Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

J. B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.
February 17. d3m

For Freight or Charter,

The well known Ship
HERO,
Thomas Cole, Master;
Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels burthen, in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. Apply to
Thomas Cole.
March 15. d

FRESH TEAS.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE
At the Baltimore and New York prices,
15 chests Hyson Skin,
10 do. old Hyson
6 do. young Hyson
TEAS Of the latest New York importation.
April 3. d1w1aw3w

OAKUM,
For sale at the Poor House.
March 30. 6t

SALT.
3000 bushels coarse and fine SALT, suitable for the fishery, and laying convenient for river craft, for sale, on reasonable terms, by
John G. Ladd,
March 17.

☞ The Public are hereby informed that the subscriber and his son *Doctor Archibald B. Dick*, are henceforward conducted in the exercise of their profession.—Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.
Elisha C. Dick.
February 27.

TO RENT,
The HOUSE on Water-street, occupied by the subscriber, and possession given the 21st of next month, or immediately if desired.
Charles Wadsworth.
March 30.

TO RENT,
A CONVENIENT two story brick dwelling House, with back buildings, on Jefferson and Fairfax streets, with a stable, carriage house, negro house, smoke house, and dairy, and a pump of good water in the yard. Also, a large garden, in which there is a number of trees For pleasantness of situation this is exceeded by none in the town of Alexandria, having a full view of the river Potomac and Hunting Creek, which makes it a desirable situation for a private family.—A lease would be given for a number of years.
ALSO,
A large frame House, on Union-street, fitted up for a store, and for the accommodation of a family—this is a good stand for business.—Apply to
Joseph Dean.
March 29. d7t

CATALOGUE OF PLAYS,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT GRAY.
THE ROBBERS, Forty Thieves, Jew of Mogadore, Heir at Law, Robbin Hood, Love Laughs at Locksmiths, Of Age To-morrow, Fortress of Sorrento, Chrononhotonthologos, Indian Princess, Critic, Fox Chase, Blue Beard, Lock and Key, Darby's Return, What a Blunder, Wanderer, Stranger, Blind Boy, Deserter, Jew, Point of Honor, Mermaid, School for Scandal, Trust, Castle Spectre, Town and Country, Voice of Nature, He Would if He Could, Tears and Smiles, Adrian and Orilla, Farm House, Who's the Dupe, Trip to Scarborough, Whistle for it, Fortune's Frolic, Begone Dull Care, Adelgitha, World, How to grow Rich, Man of Fortitude.
ALSO,
The Military Mentor, being a series of letters recently written from a general officer to his son—2 vols. boards price $2.
Crabbe's Poems, highly spoken of by the British Reviews as a work of the first merit—price, bound, $1.
March 29.

☞ Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment for travellers and others, at Colchester Ferry, opposite Woodbridge, where he will keep a constant supply of whatever may be necessary in his line for the accommodation of those who may favor them with their custom, on the most moderate terms.
W. Millan.
March 27. ce3t1aw6m

Rabbit-Skins.
I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.
John G. Ladd.
March 1.

Lottery Notice.
On Tuesday the 4th of April Tickets in Black River Lottery No. 2, will rise in price to $9 50—On that day week the drawing commences.
R. GRAY.
March 29.

Clover Seed.
Ten casks of the very best quality—Also six casks empty Glass Bottles, just received and for sale, *cheap*, by
John G. Ladd.
March 25.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:
Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads, 20 barrels } 1st and 2d quality Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.
Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.
A few cases Medoc Claret.
Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.
Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Red Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.
October 18.

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
January 1.

☞ TUITION.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has opened SCHOOL in that commodious room on King street, opposite the Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as a school room by Mr. *Wilbar*) where he will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on moderate terms, flattering himself, that by assiduous attention to the improvement of his Pupils, he may merit a share of public patronage.
Abraham Walker.
March 10. d1m

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office at Alexandria, Col. April 1, 1809.

A.
Edmund Arnold,
John Adison, 2,
Justice Allen, 2
John Armstrong,
Augustine Alexander
Thos. E. Adison,
Mrs. Lucy Armstead, 2.

B.
Joseph Birch,
Richard Brooke,
Edwin C. Brown,
Wm. H. Brown,
John Bonsal,
Benjamin Brown,
Jacob Bontze,
Chally Bloiquesmite,

C.
Anthony Campbell,
Whiting Cooke,
Stephen Cutting,
Laurence Christal,
Issa Clark,
Joseph Cockernel,
William Cox,
John R. Cooke,
Mrs. Sarah Chichester,
Rachel Cotril,
Littleton W. Custus,
Geo. Clementson, 2,
Mrs Cloe Carr,
Overton Carr,
William Chin,

D.
Anne Darne,
Thos Darne, Sr. 2,
Daniel Dulany, 3,
Thos. A. Digges, 2,
Jeremiah Dowdill,
Benjamin Dulany, jr
Susan Douglass,
Monsier Dawe,
Rebecca Davis.

E.
Thos. S. Elliston, 2,
Calvin Edwards.

F.
Betsey Frezair,
Jane Fitzgerald,
Richard Fitzhugh.

G.
Bernard Glequiere,
Greenberry Griffith.

H.
Jacob Hokes,
John Hollingsworth,
William Hilton,
Mary Hoxton,
Lt Bernard Henry 2,
Rbt. & Js. Hamilton,
Caleb Hessey.
Capt. John Haynes,
Sarah Hill.

I.
Francis Johnson,
Noah H. James,
Aaron Jewitt,
John Johnson,
Mathew Irwin,
Mrs. Janeson.

K.
Joshua Kidwell.
Benjamin King,

L.
Henry Lee,
John Luke,
Citizen Labille.

M.
John M'Rea,
Joseph Mills,
Capt Zacha. Man,
Mordecai Marks,
Peter Mills,
Wm. Marshall,
Elizabeth Mason,
Leonard Marberry.
Mrs. Anne M'Knight, or Elizabeth Willis
William M'Knight,
Aaron Marsteller.

N.
Wm Nicholson,
Enos Noland, 4,

O.
Reason Offitt,
Rev. Mr O'Brien,

P.
William Patterson,
Jabez Pitt,
William Page,
Susan Pane,
John Pursell.
Charity Pain,
John A Parkee, 2,
Dafney Pain.

R.
Ignatius Rattie,
Enoch Randall,
Joseph Rowan,

S.
Charles B Small,
Henry Sayrvard,
Augustine B. Smith,
Sam. & Wm Simmons,
James M. Stewart,
John P. Smith.

T
John Turner.
John B. Thompson,
John E. Thompson.
Thos Tucker,
Sampson Trammell,
Mrs. Tyler,
Amelia Turner.

V.
Richar. Veckt,
Thomas Vowell,
Samuel Vanhorne.

W.
Josiah Warder,
Douglass Wickborn,
Joseph Whilden,
Thos. D. Westcott,
Capt Thos. S. Webb,
Wm Wilson,
Geo Whittenden,
Alexander West,
John Wilson.
Damon Worthill,
Wm. Wells.

GEO. GILPIN, P. M.
April 3——eo3t

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,
Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,
IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.
☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.
January 10. 2aw

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 5 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

MR. BAYARDS SPEECH,

Upon his motion to amend the resolution offered by Mr. GILES, by striking out that part which is in Italics. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1809.

[CONTINUED.]

I have here a new and great proof that the executive is not sincerely desirous of a full and friendly settlement of all differences with England. It may be difficult to trace the motive which governs—but I can plainly discover the same spirit now, which agitated the nation in 1795: a spirit then subdued by the mighty influence of Washington, but which has since risen with increased strength and now dominates.

I consider, sir, that the measures of the administration have been not only insincere, but extremely feeble; they will not settle their differences with England, and yet have not courage openly to quarrel with her; they pass a non-importation act to punish the impressment of seamen and the aggressions upon our carrying trade; they exclude by proclamation, British armed ships from our waters, to avenge the outrage committed on the Chesapeake: and what benefit to ourselves or detriment to our adversary have these measures produced? They are calculated to increase the animosity between the nations, but I know of no other effect they can produce. So far, indeed, have they been from constraining Britain to accede to our terms, that they have rendered her more regardless of our rights and interests. She has since given us new and more feeling causes of complaint, by her orders in council of the 7th of January, and the 11th of November, 1807. These orders take from us the trade of nearly all Europe.—They are the counterpart of the French decrees. God forbid that I should justify them! I will never admit that France or England have a right to make laws for the ocean: nor shall I ever hesitate, when they insist upon the execution of such laws, to declare myself for war. I am as free as any gentleman in this senate to protest against submission to the decrees of France or the orders of England; but is not submission to the decrees as disgraceful as submission to the orders? The gentleman from Virginia said nothing of the decrees—nothing of a war with France—his resentment was confined to Britain.

We have, sir, to choose our enemy between these two nations. We are hardly equal to a contention against both at the same time.

How does the case stand in relation to them? The emperor first issues his Berlin decree, interdicting our trade to England and her colonies. England then gave us notice, if you allow France to prevent your trading with us, we will not suffer you to trade with France. If you are tame enough to submit to a French decree, you will surely not be too proud to yield to a British order. Assure us that you will resist the execution of the decree, and we will not retort its principles upon you. This our government declined doing, and left England to pursue her own course. Her government then issues the order of the 11th of Nov. retaliating the Berlin decree. I do not defend this order; but if the administration had resisted, as they ought to have done, the Berlin decree, we should not have seen the order. What now is to be done? England insists on her orders, as a measure of retaliation against France. Prevail upon France to repeal her decrees, or agree to resist the execution of them; and if England then executes her orders, I will be as ready as any man to go to war with her.

No such course has been taken, but what have we done? *Laid an Embargo.* And for what purpose did we lay the embargo? This is a subject of conjecture to some;—but our government tells us, it was to preserve our ships, our sailors, and our mercantile capital. Some have said to preserve them from the operation of the orders in council. When the embargo was laid the orders in council were not known in this country.

Of this fact I want no stronger proof, no stronger can exist, than that the President in his message to Congress, in which he recommends the embargo, says not a word of these orders in council. No, the embargo was not produced by the orders in council, nor by any thing which we heard from England, but by news which had then been recently received from France.

We are told the embargo was to save our ships, our sailors, and mercantile capital—I do not believe that such was its object—but if such were its purpose, we have been miserably disappointed. The embargo for a short period, might have been a prudent measure. As a step of precaution, to collect our seamen and mercantile capital, I should never have complained of it. But it is insulting to common sense, to propose it as a scheme of permanent security, as it must daily consume, and finally annihilate the object of its preservation. Your ships once in, and the danger known, you should have left your merchants to their own discretion. They would have calculated the profits and the perils, and been determined by the balance of the account. No class of society is more capable of taking care of itself.

It is said we have preserved our seamen. The President has as grandly repeated this remark in his message, as he recommended to us to devise means to dispose of our surplus revenue, at a moment when it was evident that the situation of our country would drain the treasury of its last dollar.

Where are your sailors? They are not to be seen in your ports. One half that were employed by you have passed into foreign service, and many that remain are to be found begging in your roads and at your doors.

As to our ships and mercantile capital, the one tenth part of the loss from decay and waste and want of employment, would have paid for an insurance against every danger to which they would have been exposed. It is not my intention, Mr. President, to detain you with any details on this subject, as I should be compelled to repeat the same things which have been stated by other gentlemen on a former occasion. But there are some general views of the subject not undeserving of notice, which yet remain to be taken.

If the embargo were ever a measure of precaution it certainly has long lost that character. As a measure of coercion, it was hopeless unless completely executed.—If the party to be coerced was partially supplied, the object was defeated.

Now I ask you, sir, if your government ought not to have been acquainted with its own powers, its own people, and its own situation well enough to have known that it was impossible for it to confine the whole produce of the country within its limits for any length of time? Ought they not to have seen the vast temptations which have arisen and presented themselves, as well to our citizens as to foreigners, to combine in order to break or elude your laws. Ought they not to have known that with our extent of coast and frontier, with our numerous waters, that a wretched gun-boat navy, aided even by ten thousand regulars, were not capable of covering our borders and shutting up the numberless outlets of the country? Could they expect that the patriotism was to feed and to clothe the people of the north; or that thousands would submit to starve in order to contribute to the success of an experiment?

We all know that the opposition to the embargo in the eastern states is not the opposition of a political party, or of a few discontented men, but the resistance of the people to a measure which they feel as oppressive and regard as ruinous. The people of this country are not to be governed by force, but by affection and confidence. It is for them we legislate, and if they do not like our laws, it is our duty to repeal them.

It is madness to talk of forcing submission when there is general dissatisfaction. Your government is in the hands of the people—it has no force but what it derives from them; and your enforcing laws are dead letters when they are once driven to resist your measures.

It would, sir, be some consolation, amid the sufferings wich this miserable system has caused, if, in looking abroad, we could discover that the nations who have injured and offended us, felt its oppression only equally with ourselves. But when we find that we have been scourging ourselves for their benefit and amusement, when they can tell us with indifference and contempt, that they feel for us, but that we must correct our own folly; instead of meeting with the poor comfort which we expected, we are overwhelmed with accumulated mortification.

Was this a measure against France? No—the emperor commends the magnanimous sacrifice which you have made of your commerce, rather than submit to British tyranny on the ocean.

His imperial majesty never approves what he does not like—and he never likes what does not comport with his own designs.

I consider it admitted that the embargo was intended to coerce England; and the gentleman from Virginia now contends that if it had been strictly executed it would have had that effect. Nothing has happened that common foresight might not have foreseen. The gentleman has read to you, extracts from an English pamphlet, published before the embargo was laid, which predicts the very evasions of the law, the discontents it would produce, and the opposition it would meet with, which we have all had the melancholy opportunity of witnessing. I know the pamphlet was referred to for another purpose—to show that British gold or influence had corrupted or seduced the Vermontese before the embargo was imposed. The gentleman may believe the fact to be so if he pleases; but I say, sir, that your government here, with all its means of information, ought to have known as much about the condition of Vermont as a pamphleteer on the other side of the Atlantic.

It seems now to be admitted, and the fact is too evident to be denied, that the embargo has failed in its coercive effect upon Britain. The want of bread, cotton, or lumber, has neither starved her subjects, nor excited them to insurrection. Some gentlemen have shrewdness enough to discover an effect in an English price-current, which might to be sure have been owing to the embargo, or might have been produced by the operation on the market of *some private speculations.* But it has enriched Canada, and has taught the islands their policy and ability to live without us.

Would to God, Mr. President, that the embargo had done as little evil to ourselves as it has done to foreign nations!

It is ourselves who are the victims of the miserable experiment. Your treasury will loose at least fifteen millions of dollars, and your country in addition not less than forty. This tax has not been so much felt, though it has not in truth been less paid, because the embargo has not taken the money out of our pockets, but only prevented it going into them. This measure has been not only ruinous to our interests, but it is hostile to the genius of our government. It calls for an increase of your regular army, and a vast augmentation of your military force. Ten thousand bayonets were not sufficient to enforce it, but fifty thousand volunteers (as I have seen by a bill on the table) were to be invited to assist in its execution.

That measure of an administration which arms citizen against citizen, is baneful to liberty. If persevered in, there will soon be an end of free government.

The effect is also to be deprecated upon the spirit of your military. They are called upon to execute laws they are unable to construe and in obeying their orders are exposed to the commission of murder.

Your naval forces are sent out to cruise, not for enemies, but for defenceless fellow-citizens, and they return to boast not of a gallant battle, but of a miserable seizure which may bring poverty upon some unfortunate family in their own country.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

SAVANNAH, *March* 20.

On Saturday arrived the Swedish schr. Hussaren, captain Joy, 10 days from Cape Francois: George Tucker, Esq. the supercargo, has favored us with a Jamaica paper of the 18th ult. which he obtained of a gentleman previous to his sailing, from which the following is extracted:

KINGSTON, (Jam.) *Feb.* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board his majesty's ship Voluntaire, dated Cadiz Harbor, Jan. 6, 1809.

"For about a month past, the communication with Madrid has been cut off, and people here were in such a state of despondence, as to request admiral Purvis to anchor in this harbor instead of Gibraltar, to be ready in case of necessity, to protect the property, and carry off the junta and principal people of the town. The former were obliged to fly from the capital and take refuge at Seville, in this neighborhood; the journey killed the Count Florida de Blanca, who died a few days ago, but affairs have taken another turn; sirs John Moore and David Baird, and the marquis de Romano, have joined near Burgos, upon hearing which, marshal Ney abandoned Madrid, and is making the best of his way to the Pyrenees, leaving behind him 175 heavy waggons, which it is expected will be intercepted by the British. Blake and Palafox, are in situations to harrass him. Some partial skirmishes have taken place between the French and English, which terminated in favor of the latter. The duke D'Infantado, has assumed the command of Castano's army, who has been deposed for want of energy.

"Bonaparte has issued a proclamation, in which he states that as his brother Joseph does *not seem to meet their wishes*, he will give him another kingdom, and appoint some one else to Spain. Murat is acting for Joseph in Spain. Napoleon has not to contend in Spain, with a misguided king, a worthless ministry, but with the unanimated strength of a whole nation, highly exasperated."

His majesty's gun brig Attentive, [illegible] cruising off Guadaloupe, chased two French luggers into a harbor near Basseterre, and sent a boat on shore the night following—the officer and men of which entered the fort, found the sentinel asleep, spiked the guns, and returned on board. The Attentive then took possession of the luggers, got them under way, and carried them to Mariagalante. They proved to be [illegible] Brest, and their worth 15,000*l.* sterling. On the alarm being given that the luggers were taken, the French soldiers ran to the fort and attempted to discharge the guns, but finding the trick that had been played, took revenge upon the poor centinel, who was immediately hung on the flag-staff.

[*Jamaica paper.*]

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.

Virginia Election.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.

The counties of Prince William, Loudoun and Fairfax form a Congressional District. The candidates are William Tyler, Esq. and Joseph Lewis, jun. The votes on Monday last were for

Wm. Tyler, (dem.)	148,
J. Lewis, jun. (fed.)	82.

The counties of Prince William and Fairfax form a Senatorial District for the State Senate. Candidates.

Bernard Hooe, jun. Esq. (fed.)	133,
Dr. Henry Rose, (dem.)	93.

For members of the Assembly.

Gerard Alexander,	147,
J. H. Peyton,	139,
—— Gibson,	127,
—— Prosser,	53.

All democrats—the two first elected.

Shortly after the close of the session of Congress, a scandalous report was circulated, that the "suppressed documents" brought to light at Boston, were disclosed by colonel Pickering. The author of the report is pretty well known. As it was scattered with all the industry of malice, a gentleman of this city, thought proper to inform colonel Pickering of it. The subjoined extract is the answer he has on this point. It was not expected that it would be published; for the jacobin slanders, which have been poured out upon him for so many successive years, have scarcely obtained any notice from him. It is thus they have multiplied by being suffered to grow without molestation; but their duration has been short in proportion to the rankness of the falsehoods in which they were generated.

It is observed very justly by the Washington Federalist, that the administration but too well knows how those papers were exposed. They never will make any enquiry about it; but it behoves them to check their creatures from attributing the fault to the federalists. If they do not they deserve to have the whole truth laid before the world. It must not be tolerated, that the dishonor should be charged to such eminent characters as colonel Pickering or Mr. Quincy.

[*North American.*]

Extract of a letter from col. Pickering to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Wendham, (7 miles beyond Salem) March 26, 1809.

"The report which you say has been spread since I left Baltimore, "That the late disclosure of confidential documents was made by me," is false. I am utterly ignorant by what means they were made public.

"No lie, no slander, however improbable or atrocious, excites in me any surprise. Good and wise men, our early and present distinguished patriot citizens, have given strong and honorable testimonies that I have rendered some services to my country, especially in exposing the secret motives, the insidious conduct, and the duplicity of men, who, unfortunately for our country, have for some years had the direction of our national affairs. The bitter wrath of my political adversaries has concurred in proving that my humble labors have not been in vain. Important facts and rational conjectures, with their obvious inferences, exhibited in my plain language, appear, fortunately, to have contributed to open the eyes of many of my fellow citizens; who now view the measures of our admininistration in the light of truth. This detection of imposture will never be forgiven by those who have long combined to deceive the people. They are like the craftsmen of Ephesus, who

made and sold silver shrines for their great goddess Diana, "by which craft they had their wealth." They therefore shouted the praise of their goddess; and the Ephesian mob at their heels repeated the shouts; and with as much zeal as the patriotic mobs of some of our cities have shouted the praises of Jefferson, the idol god "whom they ignorantly worship."

District of Maine, March Term, 1809.

UNITED STATES, *libellants*, vs. THE SHIP HUNTRESS, *of Wiscasset*, and cargo—the owner refusing to give bonds under the last embargo law.

It appearing to the court, that in the mode prescribed by the statute of January 9, 1809, for the prosecution of penalties and forfeitures, incurred in violation of the same, no provision is therein made for a prosecution by *libel*, but "by action of *debt* or by *indictment or information*, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding"—the court was of opinion that no further proceedings could legally be had upon the libel, and thereupon ordered the same to be dismissed.

The British brig Hero, in 17 days from Dominico, arrived at Newport on the 20th ultimo, the captain of which reports, that fort Bourbon, after sustaining a dreadful bombardment from four British batteries, and suffering much from the want of water, (the pipes that furnished a supply having been cut off) was compelled to surrender by capitulation. Guadaloupe, it was said, was to be immediately invested.—This island is very strongly fortified, and, it is expected, will be obstinately defended.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Jan. 9.

No alteration has taken place relative to our political relations with the Continent. The correspnodence between this country and France in consequence of the meeting at Erfurth, proved as we expected unavailing. The British forces in Spain have formed a junction, and hopes are still entertained of their ultimate success, though the struggle may be long and bloody.

The season of the year put a stop to exportation, but prices of colonial produce still high, particularly sugar and rum, principally through the stoppage of the use of grain in the distilleries; and coffee is at fair prices, and the consumption has been increased by the reduction of the duties, tho' the stocks are heavy; and the generality of commercial men, as well as agricultural and shipping interest, benefit by the stoppage of intercourse with America, and by its *general* operation.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 7th January, 1809.

"It would have afforded us infinite pleasure to have commenced our advices for the present year, by congratulating our Transatlantic friends on the restoration of our amicable relations: we must confess that we have never looked forward to this in the same sanguine manner which many have, but it appears so obviously the interest of both countries to preserve a mutually good understanding, that, independent of any claim to humanity which our respective governors may have, we never have been divested of hope on the subject: the arrival of the last Packet from New York, has tended to convince us, however, that the complete adjustment of the existing differences, cannot be looked to at so early a period as we could have wished; indeed it is with us a matter of doubt, if it may be looked to at all for some time to come.

"The state of the market for American produce has been such, for some time past, that it is difficult to give any correct opinion; every article has become so enormously high, and consequently so much risk is attached to the holding of them, that scarcely two days pass without a variation in opinion and prices; a paragraph in a newspaper has been sufficient to alarm some holders, and to cause sales at reduced prices. An express was received here, on the arrival of the last Packet from New York, two days before the letters came forward; by this was received the President's speech, which was looked upon, so far from holding out a prospect of the speedy restoration of intercourse, that considerable speculative purchases were made: on the receipt of the letters an idea was received that the embargo would be partially removed, which put a stop to further speculation, and since that time every thing has been extremely heavy, and prices are declining, upland cottons from 2s 11d to 2s 9d, prime leaf tobacco from 2s 4d to 2s 3d; these two articles are reduced more in proportion than any others, but the demand for all is pretty much at a stand.——From the annexed table of cotton imports may be observed, the immense defalcation in this article, nevertheless there appears a stock quite sufficient for the demand; the reasons we have before assigned have operated to so great an extent with the manufactures, namely the slow progress of the cotton through their hands, and the consequent increased risk, added to a total impossibility to sell at advanced prices adequate to the increased cost, that not one-third of our factories are at work: the heavy stocks of yarn and cotton left last year have caused the decrease in the import of cotton not to be felt at present; this must, however, eventually cease to operate, as it is allowed on all hands, that at least two thirds of our whole cotton manufactures are consumed in this country; but should the restrictions now existing to the export of yarn and manufactured goods to the continent of Europe continue when the embargo is removed, we conceive that cottons will remain extremely low, and most probably may not answer the expectations of the exporter.

"Our grain markets are still very high; good New York wheat would command 15s. 6d.; as these prices are likely to continue, and consequently to insure the low duties on corn imported on the removal of the embargo, we wish to turn the attention of our friends to this article.

"Ashes have maintained their prices more steadily than most other articles, notwithstanding the heavy importations from Canada; should Spain be over run by the French, and any circumstance occur to unite Sicily to the Italian dominions, they will maintain a higher relative price than most other produce on the removal of the embargo.

"Unless some arrangement takes place with respect to the duties on staves and lumber, they will amount almost to a prohibition; but we feel assured that some arrangement of the kind will take place prior to the renewal of intercourse.

[POSTSCRIPT.]

11th Jan. 1809.—Subsequent to the publication of the above remarks and prices, we are in receipt of our letters from New York by the Chesterfield packet, which arrived at Falmouth on the 7th inst. We are truly sorry to find our fears realised to the utmost extent, and every immediate prospect of re-intercourse between the two countries removed to an indefinite period; still we do not abandon the hope, that peace will be maintained. Our markets are again in a state of ferment, and American produce is raised beyond former prices. Cotton seems the most difficult to animate, owing to the miserable prospect which exists for exportation.

"The premiums on the embargo are much reduced; 10 per cent. to assure it on the 1st of March: and we suppose that it might be assured on to the 1st of July at 25 per cent. though we have not heard of any offers.

"The premiums upon property, on board vessels to sail on the removal of the embargo, are raised from 3 to 5 per cent."

Prices of American Stocks in London the 5th of Jan. 1809—*with dividends from the 1st Jan.* 1809.

Eight per cents, 90 *a* 91—Old 6 per cts. 93 1-2 *a* 94—New do. 93 1-2 *a* 94—Three per cents, 93 1-2 *a* 94—Bank stock 104 *a* 105.

CORUNNA, *Dec.* 30.

Don Antonio de Alcedo has issued a proclamation, informing the inhabitants that he has been appointed commander of the militia of honor of this place, and announcing his determination to fortify the approaches to the town.

He concludes in these terms: "being thus well prepared, I trust in God that he will protect our cause; and if the French do come, I shall take such measures that Corunna shall, in the history of the present war, be distinguished in a manner not less glorious than Geronia, Valencia and Saragossa: & if fortune should prove adverse to us, as a chastisement from God for our sins, I will bury myself in the ruins of this fortress, rather than surrender it to the French, thus finishing my days with glory & honor, and trusting that all will follow my example!"

LONDON, *January* 9.

We must avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to express our decided disapprobation of the tone and language which some persons use in speaking of the Spaniards, as if they wanted zeal and spirit in the service of their country. Such language is above all to be deprecated now when our forces are retreating; and when it might, from such language, be suspected by the Spaniards, that we wished to throw want of success upon their deficiency in zeal and spirit. But are such representations founded in fact? Nay, is not the direct contrary the real truth? Where have we seen any lukewarmness in the Spaniards? Was it at Saragossa under Palafox? In Biscay under Blake? In Andalusia under Castanos? At Tudela under Castanos? Under the walls of Valencia? In the passes of Catalonia? or at Madrid? Good God! with all these facts before our eyes, is it not disgusting as well as detestable to hear it said that the Spaniards are lukewarm or have deceived us? Give us an instance—give us a single proof, even the shadow of a proof! No, no, not a proof can be given. They rose as one man against the French, and where have they submitted to them? No where but when the French bayonet has been held to their throats. And have we not besides the best evidence for saying that the Spaniards do manifest the most noble zeal and spirit in fighting against the French. We have the evidence of Bonaparte himself—yes, he does not call them lukewarm, for he does not find them so. We have the evidence of the zeal and firmness of the Spaniards in the confession of Bonaparte himself, that they are obstinate in not submitting to him—He shews us in his proclamation that they stand out against him gloriously—he praises their zeal—he calls them a brave nation—he implores them to resist, and then throwing off the reins he had imposed upon his natural ferocity, he breaks out into most violent threats against them if they continue their resistance. After this, shall we, WE the allies of Spain, talk of their lukewarmness? No, let us do what truth and justice demand of us; let us praise the gallantry and constancy of the Spaniards, and promise, and perform that promise, of standing by them to the last, with all the strength and resources, with all the valor and firmness, with all the heart and soul of the British nation.

IMPERIAL SPLENDOR.

I sing the SOFA. COWPER.

"May the throne which he has founded upon so many triumphs, and which you adorn with so many charms, offer henceforward only images of the peace, beneficence and happiness which surround you." [*Address of Fontanes, president of the legislative body, to the Empress of France.*]

The Empress Josephine's Sofas at St. Cloud.

We have been favored by a gentleman lately returned from the continent, with a description of some of the splendid embellishments of that superb palace of the Empress Josephine at St. Cloud:

The principal drawing room contains eight magnificent sofas. The two ends, in form, represent the Ran chariot, from which flows a continued line the whole length of the front of the sofa; this line represents a fillet of gold enclosing a ground work of bronze metal; which is likewise terminated by a gold banding. On the bronze are placed *fasces*, in *or mat*, as emblems of royalty; five medallions occupy the front, filled with male and female busts of the most distinguished Romans. From these medallions festoons are suspended, composed of Grecian foliage. The whole of these ornaments are likewise of gold, of most exquisite workmanship. Four massive lion's feet, in *or moulu*, support each sofa. The seats, backs, &c. are covered with a royal crimson Genoa velvet, laced over with five bands of garter blue velvet embroidered in silver. A superb ornament in *or moulu*, delicately chased, completes the finish of each back. The whole stand on platforms of verde antique marble, enriched by rosetes of *or moulu*. Each of these splendid articles occupy a space in length of twelve feet by three feet six inches.

AN ACT

For fixing the Salaries of certain Officers of the Corporation.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Common Council of the town of Alexandria in Council assembled*, That the Mayor be allowed for his services for the present year, the sum of two hundred dollars, to be computed from the first day of his appointment to office, and that it shall be his duty to ask and demand for every attestation under the seal of his office, the sum of one dollar, (except when such attestation shall be for the use of Council) which shall be considered as an addition to his salary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons shall have and receive as a compensation for their respective services for the present year, the following sums, to wit:

The Superintendant of the Police & Street Commissioner, the sum of four hundred dollars—the Clerk of the Market, the sum of two hundred dollars—the Clerk of the Council, two hundred dollars—the Auditor, One hundred dollars—the Superintendant of the Watch, the sum of three hundred dollars—the Keeper of the Powder House, the sum of one hundred dollars—and each Watchman, the sum of two hundred dollars—which several sums shall be paid quarter yearly out of any monies in the treasurer's hands for general purposes.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the laws and orders passed by the Common Council, shall be from time to time published in the newspaper printed in the town of Alexandria, and that there be allowed and paid to the Editor of said paper the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars for the present year, as a full compensation for the said services, and also as full compensation for all notices and advertisements of a public nature, and public accounts published by order of the Mayor or Common Council.

Passed in Council, March 31, 1809.

Hugh Smith, P. C. C.

Approved, the 4th day of April, 1809.

WM. HERBERT, *Mayor.*

A CARD.

Mr. GENERIS has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that by particular requeſt, he will have another BALL on Thursday evening next.

April 3. 8t

SMITHS' WORK.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they carry on

The Black Smith Business,

IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

THOSE who favor them with their custom may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

FIELD & ROCK.

N. B. A smart active lad, about 14 or 15 years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the above business.

H. FIELD,

Has for sale, as usual, at his Nail Manufactory,

Spikes, Nails, Brads & Sprigs

of every description, by the cask or less quantity.

☞ Two or three Journeyman wrought Nailors will meet with constant employ by applying at said factory.

April 5. eo

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given.

THE HOUSE and LOT on Duke-street, that I now occupy, with the out buildings—The house is convenient and pleasantly situated.

Alſo, another HOUSE and large GARDEN on the Mall. The house has four rooms and two kitchens, with the out houses, and pleasantly situated with the prospect of the river.

Alſo, another BRICK HOUSE on King-street, very good stand for business.

Alſo, a flour WARE HOUSE on King-street, now occupied by Nevitt and Bazen.

Alſo, two other HOUSES and LOTS not far from King-street.

Alſo, 1 ACRE GROUND, near Ezra Kinsey's Tanyard, and opposite Mr. Marstellers dwelling house. I will either rent or let it out upon shares, possession given immediately.

Alſo, from 45 to 50 LOTS

I will sell the greater part of them, or rent the whole for ever.

I have a quantity of Hardware on hand—Also about 200 small kegs and 78 casks fresh Rhode Island Lime now landing and for sale. Lumber as usual.

Ship Joiners and Houſe Carpenters work, done at reasonable notice.

LENT OUT,

One sett of two story *Cornish Planes*.—I will thank whosoever has them if they will return them.

Thomas Preſton.

April 5. eo

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN,

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.* Apply to the Printer.

February 2. eo

TO LET,

A convenient, small Brick Tenement, on Patrick-street, a few doors north of King-street.

R. I. Taylor.

March 31. eo

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants*,
AGAINST
William Lees and Oliver P. Finlay, *defendants*,
} *In Chancery.*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Oliver P. Finlay, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William Lees, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, *complainant*,
vs.
Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, *defendants*,
} *In Chancery.*

The defendant Tristram Butler not having entered his appaarance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

Distrist of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Dennis M. Johnson, *complainant*,
AGAINST
Theophilus Harris & Joseph Marle, *defendants*.
} *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Theophilus Harris, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly & the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris do appear here on the first day of July term next & enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court and that the other defendant, Joseph Marle, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Theophilus Harris, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23 2awtdpay't

Distrist of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants*,
vs.
William Lees and Robert T. Hooe and Company, *defendants*,
} *In Chancery*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants Robt. T. Hooe & Co. do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Wm. Lees, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

Distrist of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Leslie Stewart, Thos. Montgomery & John Somerville, trading under the firm of Stewart, Montgomery and Company, *complainants*,
vs.
William S. Gant and Philip G. Marsteller, *defendants*,
} *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Wm. S. Gant, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William S. Grant is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant William S. Grant do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, William S. Gant, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Hartney, *complainant*,
AGAINST
William Hambly, John Mawson, George Robinson, John Paton and Richard Veitch, *defendants*,
} *In Chancery.*

The defendants John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, William Hambly and Richard Veitch, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published, for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. 12wam.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the commons of Alexandria,

A BAY HORSE, about 6 years old—whoever will return him, or give information where he may be found, to the Printer, shall be generously rewarded.

March 30 co

Distrist of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Camillus Griffith *complainant*,
AGAINST
Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Calwell Griffith, Eliza Thompson, Sarah Winslow Griffith and Calvin Griffith, children of David Griffith, deceased; and Eliza Griffith, widow, & Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith, Frederick Lewellin Griffith, and Lucy Griffith, children of David Griffith, junior, deceased. *defendants*.
} *In Chancery*

The said defendants, Emily Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewelin Griffith, Elizabeth Thompson, and Calvin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia, to wit.

COUNTY OF ALXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

John and Philip Hough, *complainants*,
AGAINST
Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, and Brown and Joliff, *defendants*,
} *In Chancery.*

The defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators, &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, & that the other defendants, Brown and Joliffe, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, as administrators of Timothy Cox, deceased, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

James Patton, *Complainant*:
vs.
Murdock, Youille, Wardrop, & Company and John Hopkins, *defendants*.
} *In Chancery.*

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.

Test.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

January 25. law2m.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The old Bank, opposite the market. A. HOLBROOK.

March 27 2aw1w 1w4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has the honour to inform the public that having made new arrangements with Mr. *J. Cowing*, he is thereby enabled to attend scholars out of the Academy of Mr. *J Cowing*; he will wait on them at their houses, or in the other Academies if desired.

His moderate terms as well as success in teaching the *French Language*, make him hope, that he will still be encouraged by granting him confidence and patronage.

For terms apply to Mr. *J. Cowing*, or to the subscriber, at his lodging, at the Indian Queen Tavern.

F. Tschiffely.

N. B. He will also teach the German and Italian, if wanted.

March 20. law3t

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hooe, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,
John Muncaster,
Executors.

March 25. eotf

NEW FERRY.

I wish to inform the public, that Mr. *Alisha Janney* has authorised me to keep the Potomac Bridge Ferry and receive ferriages until the bridge is passable. Every exertion will be used to accommodate customers.—I will also accommodate travellers with a plenty of good liquors and provisions at my grocery store near the bridge, in the City, and will be obliged to those who may favor me with their custom.

Wm. C. Newton.

March 20. eotf

N. B. For the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies, a Hack may be had at any time by applying to the subscriber, in Prince-street, Alexandria. W. C. N.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—{17} law

☞ *Black River Lottery.*

NO. 2.

Authorised by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1	prize of $30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.